

# MARTIN VAN BUREN.

And who is he? A citizen of humble origin, without the aids of wealth or powerful friends, and against unscrupulous and powerful opposition, rising step by step to the second office in the gift of the people—whose greatest offence in the eyes of the Aristocracy is that he has always adhered to the Democracy; and never owned a dollar of Bank Stock in any moneyed corporation since 1812. A man from the people and of the people; whose whole public life has been opposed to all secret or open combinations and monopolies of men or money designed to secure exclusive advantages to the few at the expense of the many—the man who patriotically yielded the State Prize of supporting a citizen of New-York for the Presidency, in 1813, the moment it became apparent that the support of Mr. Clinton involved opposition to the country in sustaining the war.—The efficient, energetic and eloquent advocate of the measures that brought to an honorable termination the second war for National Independence.—at the age of thirty-one, foremost in sustaining the Democratic Senate of New York against a federal majority in the House of Assembly; vindicating with all the fervor of youthful patriotism the honor of the country, and rousing the people of the Empire State to come to her rescue, in the hour of her utmost need—the man to whom, it may almost be said, the nation owes it, that in the nearly equal struggle between the contending parties in 1813 and '14, New York was found on the side of Madison and the country, instead of being seated with her Delegates in the secret conclave of the Hartford Convention. The man whose enemies charge him with intrigue, and when pushed for proof, get off by saying he is too cunning to be found out! A charge which he has met, notwithstanding its vagueness, with a fearless openness that has silenced his accusers, and evinced a perfect consciousness of unswerving rectitude and prudence in all his political intercourse with friend or foe. Listen to his answer to the National Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, and then say in common candor, whether a man of practised political intrigue could thus dare to open his 'private' correspondence and most confidential relations with former political friends who are now political foes.

"I have neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which I have been nominated." For the truth of this declaration, I can safely appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the recent Convention—to the Editors and politicians throughout the Union, who have distinguished me by their preference, and to my private correspondents and intimate friends, not excepting the considerable number of persons once my friends and associates, whom the fluctuations of political life have converted into opponents.—In none of these classes, or in any other of our community, is there a man who can truly say, THAT I HAVE SOLICITED HIS POLITICAL SUPPORT, OR THAT I HAVE ENTERED OR SOUGHT TO ENTER WITH HIM INTO ANY ARRANGEMENT, TO BRING ABOUT THE NOMINATION WHICH I HAVE NOW RECEIVED, OR TO SECURE MY ELEVATION TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY OF THE COUNTRY."

## M. V. BUREN.

Can language embrace a broader, more open and more fearless challenge to the world for a particle of proof of dishonorable means to secure ambitious ends? They say it is "non-committal;" and so it is—non-committal to wrong. But when before was it held a crime in a Presidential candidate, that he had been so moderate, so circumspect, so just, so prudent, so wise, so uniform, so sagacious, that in a long course of active life he had never committed himself to a wrong policy, or a disgraceful act—and never condescended to a friend who has become a foe, a single selfish, weak or wicked design?

"Which of the candidates whose partisans so vehemently denounced Mr. Van Buren as the Magician of intrigue, dares to take this ordeal of his honesty? What man of common candour and common honesty, who has seen this bold challenge stand for more than a year unanswered, and doubt that those of us, who by listening to the false assertions of false presses, and not having the leisure or the means to get at the truth while we were connected with other parties, once thought or said that Martin Van Buren was the 'High Priest of political intrigue,' have done him great injustice? And if so, is it more honorable to aim at obstinate consistency by persisting in injustice because we were once deceived, or to retract error of opinion founded on false facts invented by enemies, when convinced by the force of truth?"

AMERICAN HEROISM.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, a Gazette published in Vienna, gives an account of a pleasure boat in the Riva there, by which the Princess Adelaide Sophia was precipitated into the water and would have been drowned, if it had not been for the heroic exertions of Mr. Bell a young American gentleman, son of Dr. Bell, of Charleston, S. C. who happened to be near in another pleasure boat immediately plunged into the river, (without knowing the quality of the lady,) and rescued her from a watery grave. He was the next day invited to the imperial palace, where he was presented by the lovely Sophia herself with diamonds, valued at twenty thousand dollars. Our correspondent to whom we are indebted for the paper states that "it is impossible to conceive how high the American Nation stands in his capital. The Austrian Court is certainly the proudest in Europe, yet the Archduke has lately been heard to say that an American gentleman is fully on a par with an Austrian Nobleman. I should not therefore be surprised if something further grew out of this matter—particularly as young Bell is remarkably handsome and intelligent."

SAGACITY OF A HORSE.—At the sitting of the committee of the Plymouth and Hammar Humane Society in this town, on Wednesday last, a singular instance of brute sagacity or instinct, call it what you may, was brought before the meeting, in connection with a case in which a man's life had been preserved by two other persons going to his rescue in a damaged boat.—It appeared that as a man was driving a cart, loaded with lime, from the kiln near Deadman's bay Coxackie, the lime set fire to the cart. The man to save his property with great promptitude tilted the lime into the road, and hastened back to the beach at Deadman's bay, where he drove his horse into the water and extinguished the flames, but the cart coming in contact with a heap of stones lying under water, turned over, and precipitated the driver into the sea. A man and boy seeing the accident instantly put off in an old leaky boat standing on the shore, but when they arrived on the spot, the driver had just sunk for the third time. Neither of the parties could swim, but the man in the boat seeing the body about three feet under water, with great presence of mind fixed his feet under the thwart, and by throwing his arms and shoulders over, succeeded in catching the poor fellow by the hair of his head and held on him while the boy sculled on shore, the boat by this time being nearly full of water. Meanwhile the horse in his alarm, had made seaward with the cart, and he was given up for lost when strange as it may seem, another horse standing on the beach, with harness on, who had been attentively surveying the scene, plunged into the water and made after his friend in distress, whom he soon overtook, and applying his mouth to the affrighted animal's ears, he seemed to whisper something; he then turned about neighing loudly to encourage his companion, when the latter also turned and followed his gallant leader to the beach, where they both arrived in safety. The man and boy were rewarded by the committee with 15s each for their noble and spirited conduct.—*Western Luminary.*

## LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship United States, at New York from Liverpool, advices from that city to the 9th August, have been received.

The House of Commons, by a majority of 29, have resolved not to consent to the alterations made in the Irish Church Bill by the House of Lords. The bill therefore is lost; and the only serious consequence which it seems to us will be attendant on it, is that the Irish Episcopal Clergy will for another year be left without any support.

London, Aug. 3.—Mr. Stevenson, the United States Minister, and Earl Granville, transacted business yesterday at the Foreign Office.

The private fortune of Mr. N. M. Rothschild is stated to have been four millions sterling. His place in London was to be occupied by his brother Charles, who formerly resided at Naples and more recently at Frankfurt. The body arrived in London on the 4th of August.

The French metropolis is recovering from the effects of the panic into which it was thrown by the attempt of Alibeu to assassinate the King, and the suppression of the review on the 29th July. The King in person had appeared at a subsequent review.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, went up in a balloon with Mr. Green, on the 2d of August, from Vauxhall. They remained up nearly an hour; greatest elevation 12,300 feet.

Mr. O'Connell stated, on the 2d of August, that he should not bring forward his motion for a reform of the House of Lords, during the present session, but gave notice that it should be the first object of his attention at the next.

## DEATH OF ROTHSCHILD.

By the Halifax packet at Boston, 8th inst. London dates to 4th August, are received.

We learn by this arrival that Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the celebrated London banker, died on Thursday, July 28, at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was only fifty years of age. His visit to Frankfurt was to be present at the marriage of his son. His illness continued for several weeks before it terminated in death. He was sensible to the last.

He came to England in 1800, where he acted as agent for his father in the purchase of goods for the continent. Shortly afterward, through the agency of his father and the Prince of Hesse Cassel, he had large sums of money placed at his disposal, which he employed with extraordinary judgment, and his means went on at a rapid rate of accumulation. It was not till the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1808, that his extraordinary means, which were displayed in making remittances for the English army in that country, were developed to any extent, so as to be known to the mercantile world generally. He was one of ten children, eight of whom survive him—four brothers, two younger and two older than himself—and four sisters.

He married the daughter of Mr. Cohen, a merchant in London, who is said so little to have anticipated the success in life of his future son-in-law, that he entertained some doubts about the prudence of the match—and Mr. Rothschild was accordingly desired to produce testimonials as to his worldly means.

All the brothers of Mr. Rothschild are men of great capacity and knowledge of business, but it is generally admitted that they deferred to his judgment in all their undertakings, and that he was the moving principle of the great mass of capital they represented.

M. Rothschild, like the rest of the brothers, held a patent of nobility with the title of Baron but he never assumed it, and was more justly proud of that name under which he had acquired a distinction which no title could convey.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid were to the 30th July, and from Bayonne to the 3d of August. Gen. Cordova had resigned the command of the Queen's forces on account of ill health, it is said, and been succeeded by Gen. Saarsfield. Gomez, one of the Carlist chiefs, had endeavored to possess himself of Oviedo, but been repulsed by the inhabitants and retreated toward the mountains of Leon. The Carlist commander-in-chief, Villareal, is said to have been repulsed in an attack upon Zubiere, and subsequently on the 1st of August, defeated by General Bernelle, losing 200 killed and 100 prisoners. General Espartero was in hot pursuit of Gomez, whose forces are said to be much reduced by desertion.

France.—The trial of forty-five persons charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's advocate, in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organized.

There were rumors in Paris that a new conspiracy among the military had been discovered.

The cholera was raging in Hungary and other parts of the Austrian dominions. There had been a number of cases even in Vienna.

King Otho of Greece was expected at Vienna, on a visit to the emperor.

The Dutch papers contradict the report that the difference between Holland and Belgium was in a state of settlement by the Germanic Diet.

## FROM TEXAS.

From the N. Orleans Bulletin of the 29th ult. we learn that greater concord prevailed in Texas, for some time past, a little divided in their political views. The operations of the army, though not of an active character, yet are highly favorable to its continuance, until the successful termination of the existing difficulties of the country, it is said, will prove sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants.

The Mexican forces at Metamoras are represented by an eye witness, to be greatly reduced in numbers, and desertions continually thinning the ranks. In fact, the army is just what might be supposed to emanate from the Mexican Government, a common raffle for the sport of military despots, and a licentious priesthood.

By the Caesar we also learn of the abortion of a plan concocted in our goodly city, for the purpose of rescuing from his thralldom, Santa Anna. The self-styled Second Napoleon is still however in 'durance vile,' and the eager desire of his friends to release him therefrom, has only added to the greater security of his person.

Mr. H. M. Morfit, who was sent by the U. States to ascertain the political situation of Texas, and who had just returned from the Sabine, we are requested to state, took passage in the Julius Caesar from the Balise, on her last trip to Brazoria.

Summerville the Secretary of war has resigned in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments.

## MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Bee of the 3d inst. we have the following late intelligence:

We have been favored with the sight of a letter from the interior of Mexico, in which it is said that a project is on foot to unite the northern states of the Republic of Mexico with the Republic of Texas under one Independent Government. The letter is dated Zacatecas, July 28th, 1836, and states that the disaffection through the northern provinces of Mexico is great and still increasing, and speaks of the advantages of an independent state like that of Texas. The states who appear to be in favor of an alliance with Texas, are Tamaulipas, San Luis, Zacatecas, a part of Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, the territory of California, and New Mexico. The principal object of all these states appears to be that of forming a new republic in connection with Texas.

The division of Mexico is not a new design; and now under the many favorable circumstances, the empty treasury, the distraction reigning through the country, the present situation of Texas and her inevitable independence, all tend to render the probability of the project of an alliance between these states possible. The letter shows evidently that much good would be the result of the success of the design.

## INDIAN WAR.

An order has been issued from the Headquarters of the Army of the South, to raise and organize a band of friendly Indian Warriors, to continue in service for 12 months, unless sooner discharged, and to be mounted, equipped, supplied and paid as "Mounted Volunteers." Six companies of mounted volunteers are also required to be raised to act in concert with the Indians, the whole to be under the command of Capt. J. F. Law.—*Charleston Mercury.*

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 27.—The Creeks, it appears, are dividing themselves into small parties of from ten to fifty in number, in order to elude the vigilance of the Georgia troops, and make good their escape to Florida, where they hope to battle to better advantage. Hundreds, they say, have already made their way to the Seminole, where, prompted by the almost universal success of that nation, and in conjunction with them, they will make a bold and daring stand.

FLORIDA.—The troops are in a deplorable state, and have removed from Micangy to Carey's Ferry, 300 men sick at St. Augustine; of 85 U. S. dragoons, who reached Florida in March, but six are capable of duty; of another company of 60, few are off the sick list. Capt. Ashby had recovered of his wound. Lieut. Dancy of the U. S. Artillery, had arrived in Charleston, on the 5th, and brings the above intelligence.

TALLAHASSEE, August 27.—Cotton.—The first bale of the new crop, weighing 344lbs. was brought to market on the 20th inst. and purchased by Messrs. Swaim, Loyd & Co. of St. Marks, at twenty-three cents per lb. The texture of the cotton is equal if not superior to any of the last year's growth. It was reared on the plantation of Mr. Authur Mason, Shell Point, who has also several more bales picked out and ready for ginning.

The Whig Party.—The Vermont Patriot states "it is an undeniable fact, that all the surviving members of the Hartford Convention are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren." These men have not forgiven him for his active opposition to their treasurable projects, and for the efficient support which he gave to his country when she stood in need of the patriotic exertions of her sons. Their hostility to Mr. V. B. is the highest eulogy which can be paid to his patriotism and his Democratic principles, and is, at the same time, a striking exemplification of the discordant materials which compose the Whig party.—*Lynchburg Democrat.*



## THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:  
THURSDAY, SEPT. 2d, 1836.

Martin Van Buren, for President.  
Rich'd M. Johnson, for Vice President.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists."

Martin Van Buren.

## DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

The election of Fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in North Carolina, on the second Thursday, or 10th day of NOVEMBER, 1836.

HON: NAT. MACON,  
COL: ROBERT LOVE,  
JOHN WILFONG,  
GEORGE BOWERS,  
ARCHIBALD HENDERSON,  
JOHN HILL,  
JONATHAN PARKER,  
WILLIAM A. MORRIS,  
ABRAM VENABLE,  
JOSHUA O. WATSON,  
COL: WILLIAM B. LOCKHART,  
HENRY F. SKINNER,  
GEN: LOUIS D. WILSON,  
WILLIAM P. FERRAND,  
OWEN HOLMES.

The Proprietor of the "Standard" has the satisfaction of announcing to its readers, that Col. Philo White has returned to Raleigh, and resumed his editorial labors.

The public are once more reminded that all letters and communications relating to the business of the Office of the North-Carolina Standard, should be addressed to

THOMAS LORING.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

MARTIN VAN BUREN WILL be the next President of the United States; for just so certain as Heaven spares his life, he must be elected. All the calumny propagated, or yet to be invented, against him—all the slanders of the federal nullifiers, past, present and prospective—and all the fraud which the craft of his enemies can practice, or falsehoods their malignity may suggest—cannot prevent his elevation to the first office in the Republic. He has risen up among the People of this Nation; they have proclaimed him as one "of US!" and their voice ever has, and ever WILL prevail.

Every intelligent and dispassionate politician in the country, must now see that Mr. Van Buren's election is as certain as was that of Gen. Jackson in 1832. The elections recently held in different parts of the Union, have so developed Mr. V. B.'s strength with the Republican Party, (we neither expect nor desire the support of the federal nullifiers) as to leave no doubt on any candid mind, but that he will be elected by the people. As further evidence of the truth of our estimates, we would refer the reader to the statement of facts below, in regard to the recent elections:

## ALABAMA.

Whiggery and Nullification (leaving our readers to call the thing by whatever name they choose) is pretty much used up in Alabama. As usual, some of the most reckless of the nullifying prints claim a majority for their Coalition; but those of them who have means of correctly informing themselves, know better; and indeed, the candid portion of the whig press in that State, concede a majority of Van Buren members. Last year, a Van Buren Governor was elected in that State, by a large majority; and a previous nomination of Judge White, obtained by deception, was reversed in the Legislature. This year, according to the most impartial estimates made, the members of the Legislature stand thus:

	Van Buren.	White.
SENATE,	14	16
HOUSE,	51	39
	65	55

Van Buren majority, 10.

## MISSISSIPPI.

In this State, the nullifiers and whigs are coalescing, with the hope of defeating the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. But here, as elsewhere, they must be foiled in their game of slander and deception. The Mississippi, the State paper, says:

"We consider the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, as certain as any thing in future can be. He is daily gaining ground in Mississippi, and there is now no longer any doubt of his obtaining this State. The people see that the controversy is between Van Buren and Harrison; and they will not be accessory to the election of the latter, by a blind adherence to Judge White, now that his election is an impossibility."

An election to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, has just taken place in Hinds county; and the whigs and nullifiers are crying out victory! victory! for having elected their candidate—although their majority in this very county is some hundred or two less than it was before. They rejoice that their loss is no greater!

## INDIANA.

We feel assured, as is certain to vote for Mr. Van Buren as any State in the Union. Having been in the State during the present season, the Editor of this paper speaks from personal knowledge of the feelings and sentiments of the Hoosiers: they are Democratic, and will vote for Martin Van Buren, the Democratic Candidate. National politics seldom or never influence the State elections, throughout. An estimate of the Presidential preferences of the members elected to the Legislature, has been made at the seat of Government, and the result is as follows:

	Van Buren.	Harrison.	Doubtful.
SENATE,	40	21	3
H. REP.	50	44	4

No election of Governor or of Members to Congress, was held this year. It is stated in the Indianapolis Democrat, that the number of Republican Members is greater than in any previous year.

## OHIO.

Ohio is claimed for Gen. Harrison by the Coalition Whigs; but the Democrats tell a different tale. The Gen. having been beaten in his own county, for the Legislature, in 1831, (he having received only 1497 votes, while the lowest vote given to any of the other candidates was 1706) it is confidently expected he will be easily beaten in the State, at the coming Presidential Election. A letter from a distinguished gentleman in Ohio is published in the N. York Times, which concludes with this sentence:

"The Whigs talk about revolutions—distress—panic—alarms crisis—that our country is on the verge of ruin!! It is false, and 'Solitude Tom' will find it so this fall to his sorrow. The contest in this State is animated, as you must see by the public papers, but we have no fears for the result. Van Buren will have this State."

## RHODE-ISLAND.

In this State, the result of the recent election, is better than it was last year; three changes against and five for us, leaving a Democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of eight to ten.—Both members of Congress are for Van Buren; and the State will certainly go for him at the Presidential Election in November.

## MARYLAND.

The coalition whigs of this State have escaped, by the skin of their teeth, a total rout in the recent Senatorial election—having succeeded in electing 21 electors, while the Democrats carried 19; but the majority of votes in the democratic counties, exceeds by about 3000, that of the federal whigs; which insures the success of the Van Buren Electoral Ticket in November.

## ILLINOIS.

In this State there is a Democratic Van Buren majority of 11,000 votes, as indicated by the late elections. And as local causes operated to give the opposition more votes than they could, under any other circumstances, have received, we have very little doubt but what the Van Buren majority in November will be 12000. All the members of Congress, and 3-4ths of the Legislature are for Van Buren.

ARKANSAS.—A statement in relation to the Van Buren triumph in this State, will be found on the last page, outer form, of to-day's Standard.

## ABOLITIONISM.

Facts, stubborn facts, now warrant us in charging the coalition of federalists and nullifiers, as the real ABOLITION party.—It was during last session of Congress, that the corrupt alliance was formed between Wise & others, of the disunionists & nullifiers, and SLADE and other fanatical abolitionists, for the unholy purpose of agitating, and even of rendering asunder, our glorious Republican Union. Every effort was used by the mad-cap tools of the nullifiers and of the federal abolitionists, to keep up an abolition excitement, for the purpose of advancing their party schemes, and preventing the Republican members and the friends of Mr. VAN BUREN from putting a stop to the course of the fanatic and defeating their purposes of agitation and mischief.

And yet the pie-bald supporters of Judge White have the audacity to charge Abolition upon the democratic party, when their whole conduct has shown that they are the hypocritical and corrupt fomentors and sustainers, not only of abolition but of political fanaticism! Every movement of the federal nullifying party, since the adjournment of Congress, serves but to demonstrate the truth of our charge against them. It now turns out, that the convulsive horror they at one time manifested at the bare mention of abolition, was all hypocritical cant! for we see those who call themselves White-men—who have

pretended to found their support of White upon the circumstance of his being a Southern man, opposed to abolition, &c.—we now see these White-nullifiers coalescing with the friends of Gen. HARRISON, an avowed abolitionist—running united tickets in Virginia, Mississippi, &c., pledged to vote for either Harrison or White, whichever may be most likely to get the largest opposition vote. Yes, we now see the hypocrisy of these fierce declaimers against abolitionism; we see them leaguely, holding political fellowship, with the notorious Abolitionists, Harrison and Grant.

If it be a correct rule to judge men by the company they keep, it is equally correct to judge politicians by their associations. By this standard, we adjudge the federal nullifiers as abolitionists, of the most malignant kind.

## NULLIFIERS' CONSISTENCY.

Mr. Van Buren declares, that in the event of being elected, "I must go into the Presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave holding States." Yet the federal nullifiers have the hardihood to charge him with abolitionism.

The meanness of this charge is the more palpable, when it is known that Mr. Tyler, who was picked up as a make-weight, to run for the Vice Presidency, admits the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with the consent of the owners.—A consciousness that they are themselves the most obnoxious to the charge of abolitionism, adds fresh rancour to the coarse abuse which the federal nullifying prints are constantly lavishing upon every prominent member of the Democratic party.

## JUDGE WHITE DROPPED.

We find a Presidential calculation in a late Charleston Mercury, which until now has been a supporter of Judge White, in which that print allows the Judge the following votes, AND NO MORE!

Tennessee	15	Alabama	7
N. Carolina	15	Louisiana	5
Georgia	11	Illinois	5

Total, 58; which lacks 90 of electing him. Now we look upon this as pretty good authority that the Calhoun party has dropped the Judge, as unavailable.

But it is impossible for Judge White to get more than one or two even of the States allowed him by the Mercury. In Illinois, the White party has been totally routed at the late elections, and the scattered fragments are going for Harrison. In Alabama, the candid nullifying papers concede a Van Buren majority in the Legislature; and the same in Louisiana. N. Carolina and Tennessee, only, are left them of the Mercury's six States for White. And will these Republican States consent to throw away their votes on the Judge, to aid the old federal abolitionist, Harrison?

We cannot believe the Democrats of N. Carolina will commit such an act of political suicide. By the light of truth, it has been discovered that the leaders of the nullifying federal party have entered into a foul conspiracy to cheat the honest Republicans of this State into a support of Judge White, when they know he has no other chance of being elected than their other friend, Ann Royal—when they know that every vote cast for the Judge will, and the leaders intend that it shall, go to aid Harrison.

The Morgan (Alabama) Observer has abandoned the cause of Judge White, and now supports Van Buren and Johnson, as the true candidate of the Democratic party. The corrupt coalition between the White-nullifiers and the Harrison federal abolitionists, has disgusted that Republican print.

The Alabama Mercury, at Marion, Perry county; the Moulton Gazette; the Tusculum North Alabamian; and the Clark County Post; all nullification papers, but possessing more candor than their kindred prints, have been reluctantly constrained to concede a Van Buren majority in the Alabama Legislature.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Session of this Institution commenced on the 1st inst. All the professors are now at their posts except Dr. Warner, who will probably be present in a few days. The number of matriculates up to yesterday morning was 131; but we understand there are a number of Students here and in the neighborhood, who have not matriculated. Very few old Students have as yet joined College, having as usual put it off as long as long as possible.

Col. Wm. T. Woodley, of Isle of Wight, was on Monday last, appointed Proctor and Patron, in place of Wm. G. Pendleton, resigned.—*Richmond Paper.*

## VERMONT.

An election for Governor, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature, has just taken place in this State. Complete returns are not yet received. But the election to Congress of Gen. FLETCHER, a sterling Van Buren democrat, over James, the present whig member, is certain. Gen. Fletcher's majority is about 700; and he is the first Democrat elected to Congress from Vermont, since President Jackson's inauguration. The whig Governor is elected, but by less than half the majority of that party last year; and by our accounts, it was yet doubtful whether the whigs had much if any majority in the Legislature. By November, it is expected whiggery and federalism will be thrown overboard by the Green Mountain boys.

Col. Mirabeau B. Larmer, late Major General of the Texian Army, is running without opposition for the Vice Presidency of Texas.

Gen. ROBERT Y. HAYNE has been elected Intendant of the City of Charleston.—A good selection.